# On Monday We Shall Begin Our January White Sale

Comprising

A Sale of New Undermuslins.

A Sale of New White Waists.

A Sale of New White Goods.

A Sale of New Embroideries.

Read the details in Monday Evening's Journal.

### Mills Dry Goods Co.

fices there.

removed dying to the hospital.

Captains Weldon and Darvan of engine companies Nos. 24 and 72 were injured internally.

The building was occupied chiefly by publishing houses, though a score of other businesses had work rooms or of-

Woolen company were at work. As the flames rose above them the grils

Hotel Quickly Emptied.

emptied of its 250 guests and nearby

seen again and are supposed to be dead

in the ruins. The other four were rescued by men of hook and ladder company No. 7, who at the risk of their

own lives ran up scaling ladders and dragged the more or less burned men from the windows. These men had

piliar of the steel framework gave way

NOT THE BANK ROBBERS.

Held in County Jail.

C. W. Ramsey and N. A. Reed, the

Trainmen's union, but have not worked on a railroad for a long time. The

officers say this is a favorite scheme of pickpockets. If nothing worse comes up, they will be held for tres-

New York Money Market.

New York Money Market.

New York, Jan. 11.—MONEY—Money on call nominal. Time loans firm. Sixty and 90 days and 6 months, 6 per cent.

CLOSE: Prime mercantile paper 6%67% per cent; sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.850 for demand and at \$4.814 64.8135 for 60 day bills; commercial bills, \$4.8161.814.

SILVER—Bar silver, 554c; Mexican dollars, 434c.

ars. 43%c. BONDS-Government bonds steady.

New York Sugar and Coffee.

New York Sugar and Conce.

New York Jan. II.—SUGAR—Raw sugar steady. Fair refining, \$3.40; centrifugal, \$6 test, \$3.30; molasses sugar, \$3.15. Refined super steady Crushed, \$5.60; powdered, \$5.00; granulated, \$4.90.

COFFEE—Quiet, No. 7 Rio, 6%c; No. 4. Santos Se.

Meantime the Florence hotel had been

hurried down stairs to the street.

### SKYSCRAPER FIRE

Thirteen Story Building Totally Destroyed by Flames.

Four Firemen Dead and Many More Injured.

fices there.

The loss to tenants is total. The fire started on the fifth floor in the offices of Koeper & Jackson, publishers, and before a stream of water had fallen upon it had shot up through the elevator shafts and presently all of the upper floors were ablaze. On the fifth floor where the watchman discovered the fire five girls employed by the Dittmar Woolen company were at work As A LOSS OF \$6,000,000

Judge and Colliers Among Those Burned Out.

People Escape on a Life Line Fired From a Gun.

New York, Jan. 11 .- With the firs streaks of dawn this morning, scores of firemen began the task of searching in the ruins of the Parker building at 19th street and Fourth avenue, for the bodies of the three firemen who were reported missing after the calling of the roll of the companies that took part in fighting the spectacular fire that destroyed the thirteen story building last night, causing a loss variously estimated at amounts

reaching \$6,000,000. Although accounted fire proof the great building burned almost like a tinder, the fire the fire. Five men who were at work desperately against the plaster and ceon the top floor of the building were ment which threatened to bury them cut off from rescue from below and sulve, managed to reach the street, sought the roof where they stood silhouetted against the flames which had broken through the roof. From the top of an adjoining building, several stories lower than the blazing one, a dition. More than a score of firemen discovery than the stories of the street, and was removed in a dying constories to the street, though frightfully injured. Hutchinson was able only to say that his partner, fallon, was in the debris when he collapsed and was removed in a dying constitution. line was shot up from a mortar and with this line the beleaguered mendered up a stout rope which they fastened to a chimney, sliding down to the lower roof in safety.

When they derive the state of the safety of Three firemen were caught in the Deputy Chief Langford and Captain

sixth story when a floor below them Weldon and Darvan were also removed dropped and were forced upward to to the temporary hospitals. Meantime the seventh and then to the eighth fire had its own way and the efforts of stories of the building. From below the firemen were successfully directed it seemed that rescue was impossible toward the saving of adjacent property. until several firemen seizing scaling ladders began to swing themselves up the face of the tottering wall. Climbing to a window ledge, the ladder with lits great hook was drawn up and swung to a higher ledge, the men and the Judge Publishing company. swung to a higher ledge, the men working heroically until their endanworking heroically until their endangered comrades were reached. Down the smoking wall the men came slowly, almost painfully until they were near enough to the ground to drop into their comrade's outstretched arms. So narrow was the escape, for rescuers as well as rescued, that the ladders themselves were burned where they hung when the firemen dropped from their rungs. Story of the Fire.

New York, Jan. 11 .- Four firemen went to their death last night when they responded to a fire that ruined the Parker building a thirteen story business structure, occupying the block between East Elghteenth and Nineteenth streets, on Fourth avenue, by the police, after they had jumped work in a financial crisis and is stary-Nineteenth streets, on Fourth avenue. By the plant, and train and ran two Fought by half the firemen of Man-from a Rock Island train and ran two miles in an attempt to escape, are

hey originated. them. The men are suspected of be-Floor after floor gave way and then ing railroad pickpockets. When they dropped to the basement, and beneath met a man on the train who seem to dropped to the basement, and beneath these and crumbling walls no less than 30 firemen were caught and either killed outright or seriously injured. When the fire had burned itself out and the firemen's roll was called three men of eaught the men while they were hiding in a ditch near the Sardou bridge. Both men have memberships in the were.

THOMAS PHILLIPS. THOMAS O'CONNOR, JOHN LYNCH. JOHN FALLON. Tim Hutchinson of patrol No. 3 was

### ATTRACTIVE SPECIAL AGENCY

To one man -- must be strong personal produc-

Elon S. Clark, Mgr. Topeka

# WHERE HE STANDS

Mr. Taft Makes Clear His Position on Many Questions

In Address at Cooper Union on Labor and Capital.

OPPOSES ROOSEVELT.

Says the Country Is Not Ready for Income Tax.

Refuses to Discuss Tariff or Brownsville Affair.

New York, Jan. 11 .- For the first time since he became a recognized candidate for the Republican presidential nomination Secretary of War William H. Taft last night faced a New York audience and set forth in detail his stand on the question of the relative interests and rights of labor and capital, and in turn submitted to a rapid fire attack from the audience which quizzed him keenly and in a somewhat controversial spirit, acording to the practice of the People's Institute, whose guest he was. The secretary proved equally effective in attack and defense, and his prompt and forcible replies and occasional witty sallies evoked the same demonstration of applause as greeted salient points of his address proper. Two thousand persons, its capacity, had crowded into Cooper Union when summoned to police reserves were clear the walks in front of the building, where a thousand or more had congregated. As the form of the sec-retary of war made its way through the throng, a shout of "three cheers for the next president" was the signal for a noisy ovation that continued un-til Mr. Taft bowed his acknowledg-

ments from the platform.

In his prepared address the secretary pointed out the dependence, one upon the other, of capital and labor. He declared that great aggregations of wealth properly employed widened the field of labor and were to be welcomed, while wealth improperly used was to be condemned. He advocated unionism insofar as sympathy and the resultant co-operation made for

houses were also vacated.

Seven firemen of engine company 72, which first arrived, ran up to the fifth floor of the burning building after \$5-foot extension ladders had been raised the common good. At the conclusion of his address the audience had its turn. Chairman Charles Sprague Smith announced that Secretary Taft would read questions as they were handed up. to the windows of that story to make possible the firemen's retreat. After a fruitless effort to stay the flames at the place of origin the firemen were driven to the windows only to find that the tops of the ladders had been burn-ed, cutting off their only retreat. Three of the seven made a desperate effort to reach the roof. They were not Brownsville Was First.

The first questioner desired to know if the secretary would stake his political future on the attitude taken by the administration on the Brownsville incldent.

Secretary Taft declined to answer the question stating that the matter was now before the senate committee and there had been no discussion in the senate.

"Do you think a laborer gets enough barely reached the ground when the great masses of cement which formed a money?" was another question, to which Secretary Taft laughingly reand crashed through to the ground, carrying with it everything below the plied: "I don't know what the labor-er gets. I don't know what labor he in the upper stories gaining great hand crashed through to the ground, plied: "I don't know what the labor he headway unchecked, as it was far beheadway unc There was a loud shout when the

ceedings induced the secretary to the a case in which he appeared as counsel. Moore & Co. had obtained a judgment of \$1,500 against a labor union, he said, and it took ten years the country. union, he said, and it took ten years to obtain the money. The secretary added that if an injunction had been obtained by Moore they would have suffered any damage. Si afterward a humorously inclined au-ditor sent up the following question,

which caused a general laugh:
"If it took Moores & Co. ten years
to collect \$1,500, how long would it take the United States to collect \$29,-000,000 from the Standard Oil?" The secretary said that the solution would require an advanced form of mathematics with which he was not Men Who Left Train Mysteriously

A Serious Question.

There was one query over which the secretary hesitated, while his face assumed a thoughtfully serious expression. Then he read: two men captured Friday afternoon sion.

from a Rock Island train and ran two ing?"

Work in the lock of the far corner of the locked to the far corner of the streets, the flames were never controlled, and only with difficulty were they confined to the building in which they originated.

Still held at the county jail, although the profession of the far corner of the flames were never controlled, and only with difficulty were they confined to the building in which they originated.

Still held at the county jail, although the flames was an additional place. There was an additional place of the far corner of the flames were never controlled, and only with difficulty were they confined to the building in which they originated.

Floor after floor gave way and then they are floor gave way and then they confined to the building in which they originated.

Floor after floor gave way and then they are floor gave way and then they confined to the building in which they originated. replied. "They have my deepest sympathy if they cannot get work. It is an awful case when a man is willing to work and is put in this position.
"I am asked," said the secretary, "If

the government ownership of mines and railroads would make disputes between labor and capital easier to set-tle. I don't think so. Do you realize what a power you would put in Wash-ington? You would put a power in the hands of one man or set of men that would well make you tremble for the

safety of the republic and many other questions were comes up, they will be held for trespassing on railroad property.

The original suspicion that they might be the Quenemo bank robbers, has been abandoned. Neither of the men are armed, and they had but \$40 cach on their persons. The passenger on the train who started the officers after them, says that one of the men handed a roll of money to a third stranger, before jumping from the train.

These and many other questions were volleyed at the secretary, who answered them with facility and great good humor, which reflected itself in the attitude of his audience. One questioner wanted to know if workingmen were ready to work so hard for private individuals, why they would not be ready to work as hard for the government under federal ownership. The secretary replied without hesitation:

"Eecause human nature is not built

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altruism."

Secretary Taft indicated clearly that he did not think the time had come for an income tax. He was accorded another ovation when he finished, and many in the audience flocked to the platform to shake him by the hand.

The Address,

The Address,

Mr. Taft said in his address:

"We are suffering now from a panic. It was brought on, in my judgment, by the exhaustion of free capital the world over, by the lack of an elastic system of currency and also by a lack of confidence in our business fabric produced in Europe through the revelations in certain great corporations of business dishonesty, corruption and unlawfulness. It had been necessary for us to purify some of our business methods; but the purification cannot stop the panic. It will doubtless make another in the far future less likely. Meantime all must suffer, both the innocent and the guilty, and the innocent more than the guilty. Certainly the laborer who is thrown out of his employment by the hard times, is innocent and suffers more than the capitalist, whether innocent or guilty who has meany to live more than the capitalist, whether inno-cent or guilty, who has money to live on meantime until prosperity shall be restored."

Discussing the difficulties in peaceful adjustment of controversies between capital and labor, Mr. Taft commend-ed the work of such organizations as the Civic federation in seeking to bring together capitalist and labor leaders, and expressed the hope that by reason of this friendly contact between employers and labor leaders labor unions may be induced to assist the cause of honest industry to improve the "sobriety industry akill and fidality to the ety, industry, skill and fidelity to the employer's interest of the employe." On the subject of arbitration Mr. Taft argued for the adjustment of labor dif ficulties by submission to an impartial tribunal and agreement to abide its judgment and agreement to above its judgment and in this connection commended the "Massachusetts plan." This method, he declared, had practically been adopted by President Roosevelt and had shown substantial and practical results; that is a provision of law by which an impartial tribunal shall the statement of the contract of the co investigate all the conditions surround-ing the dispute, take sworn evidence, draft a conclusion in respect to the merits of the issue and publish it to the

On the question of the legal right of the labor unions to strike Secretary

"Men have the right to leave the employ of their employer in a body in order to impose on him as great an inconvenience as possible to induce him to come to their terms. They have the right in their labor unions to delegate to their leaders the power to say when to strike. They have the right in advance to accumulate by contributions from all members of the labor unions a fund which shall enable them to live during the pending strike. They have the right to use persuasion with all other laborers who are invited to take their places. are invited to take their places, in order to convince them of the advan-tage to labor of united action. It is the business of courts and of the polics to respect these rights with the same degree of care that they respect the rights of owners of capital to the pro-tection of their property and busi-

He added, however, that "A resort to violence, or other form of lawless-ness on behalf of a labor union prop-erly merits and receives the sharpest condemnation from the public and is quite likely to lose the cause of labor its support in the controversy."

The abuse of capital combinations—industrial and railroad—were dis-cussed at length, and the relation of wage earners to them pointed out

There was a loud shout when the secretary commenced to laugh while reading over a question which inquired why he had changed his attitude toward labor since he left the Ohio bench. The secretary declared that his attitude had not changed, and that the things he had said tonight he had always stood for.

"Is not an industrial situation based on a tariff a false one?"

The secretary replied that if the tariff was abolished now there would be no business at all. Further, he wage earners to them pointed out. be no business at all. Further, he said, he would not discuss the tariff issue at this time.

A question concerning the right of an employer to bring injunction proceedings induced the secretary to cite a case in which he appeared as coungers and a coungers and

> Lawlessness Never Justifiable. Lawlessness Never Justifiable.
>
> "In rare instances, corporate managers have entered into a course of violence to maintain their side of a labor controversy. They have justified it on the ground that they were simply fighting fire with fire, and that if the labor union proceeded to use dynamite they would use dynamite in return. I can not too strongly condemn this course of argument. No amount of lawlessness on the part of the labor striker will justify the lawlessness on the part of the employers. Such a course means a recurrence of civil war and anarchy.

the labor striker will justify the law-lessness on the part of the employers. Such a course means a recurrence of civil war and anarchy.

"A second abuse which employers are sometimes guilty of is what technically is known as 'Blacklisting.' This is unlawful and should be condemned."

Mr. Taft condemned the "abuses or labor," such as violence, intimidation and the boycott, and pointed out the legal remedy by which a person may be protected against the lilegal effect of combines of labor and combines of capital. "In cases of unlawful combinations of capital, as well as of such combines of labor," he said, "the method in equity by securing an injunction seems to be preferred by those who are about to be injured."

He defended the injunction against the criticism that it places in the hands of a judge legislative, judicial

who are about to be injured."

He defended the injunction against the criticism that it places in the hands of a judge legislative, judicial and executive powers, and declared that "prevention is better than cure."

He granted the contention he said He granted the contention, he said.

He granted the contention, he said, that the injunction had been abused in labor disputes, and favored amendment of the law to provide that no temporary restraining orders should issue until after notice and a hearing, also requiring a different judge in contempt proceedings, from the judge issuing the injunction.

"There is a class of capitalists who look upon the labor unions as per sevicious and a class of radical labor unionists who look upon capital as labor's natural enemy." declared Mr. Taft in closing. "I believe, however, that the great majority of each class are gradually becoming more conciliatory in their attitude, the one toward the other. Between them is a larger class, neither capitalist, nor labor unionist, who are without prejudice and I hope I am one of those. The unionist, who are without prejudice and I hope I am one of those. The effects of the panic are not over. We must expect industrial depression. This may be fruitful of labor controversies. I earnestly hope that a more conservative and conclistory attitude on both sides may avoid the destructive struggle of the rast."

Lost His Overcoat.

Following his speech at Cooper Union

Following his speech at Cooper Union Secretary Taft visited several clubs and restaurants on the East side and came near being obliged to go home in the earls hours of the morning without an overcoat. When he looked for the

along that line. It is not possible to carry on governments the same as a business by individual working for private gain. You cannot change the motive of enlightened selfishness into altruism."

Sometary Taft indicated clearly that The first stop was made at the Hun-The first stop was made at the Hun-garian club, where Secretary Taft has often been entertained and where he spoke briefly to his friends. Supper was sreved the party in a cafe on Avenue C, and the last stop of the trip was made at the Old Cafe Boulevard, where Mr. Taft was greeted by a number of artists and other habitues of this old

#### DARK SECRET OUT.

(Continued from Page One.)

She would have been shot had it not been for this fortunate move. At that moment there was a thunderous explosion accompanied by a crash of glass. The concussion extinguished the lamps in the house and stunned Mrs. Tennyson. How long she was stunned she did not know, but it was not a great while. As soon as she recovered she thought that a lamp had exploded.

amp had exploded.

"What's the matter pa," she said to her husband.

Falling to receive any reply she made her way in the darkness to her husband and feit his head. It was covered with something. She thought it was coal oil from the lamp. Mrs. Tennyson hurried upstairs to Flora's room and found her daughter about half undressed just getting ready to retire for the night. The daughter was unmoved by the explosion. She afterwards stated that she thought it was a shot gun fired by a neighbor to scare the coyotes from his sheep. This was said to have been a common occurrence with this neighbor. It was not until Mrs. Tennyson had run into her daughter's room that she found her hand covered with blood and then she gave a scream as the awful tenth. her hand covered with blood and then she gave a scream as the awful truth of what had happened was just beginning to dawn upon her. The two ran downstairs, Flora carrying a lamp. They found the father dead, laying limp in his chair. His head was sunk in his chest and down either side of his neck trickled streams of blood. A hole in the back of his head near the base of the brain told the story of the shooting.

As soon as the news of the crime

As soon as the news of the crime reached the officers they at once took up the work of locating the criminal. Sheriff Fred Barrett of Marysville arrived an the scene and took charge of the work. During the night a picket line was formed so that it was impossible for any one to approach the scene and obliterate foot marks or in any way destroy what clues

the scene and obliterate foot marks or in any way destroy what clues might be found.

A kennel of bloodhounds were ordered from Beatrice, Neb., and were put to work on the case. At daylight a search for clues was instituted. Every inch of ground was scrutinized for footmarks. A print of a woman's shoe was found right in line with the probable path taken by the murderer. It measured exactly with Flora's foot. The sheriff located an old shotgun belonging to the family in a storehouse near the house which contained an empty shell. This shell smelled of having been freshly discharged and Sheriff Barrett was of the opinion that this was the weapon used in the killing.

Twice the bloodhounds were set to

Twice the bloodhounds were set to work and the first time working upon the trail of the woman's footmark which was found but this attempt which was found but this attempt proved futile. Another attempt was made, placing the hounds on the trail of a man's shoe which was also found, and after taking a somewhat circuitous route arrived at the home of a Miss Maude Sylvester with whom George had been keeping company. At the coroner's inquest held next day all the members of the family were closely examined. Suspicions pointed strongly to either Flora or George as the guilty person. Both had quarreled with their father a great many times. The parents and especially the father objected to the visits of Horace Trosper to Flora. And especially the father objected to the visits of Horace Trosper to Flora. And George had quarreled many times about money matters. In the testimony brought out at the inquest George did not explain his whereabouts at the time of the killing to the explain the self-fraction of the officers, but abouts at the time of the killing to the satisfaction of the officers, but nothing was ever done, and no arrests were made. It was almost the universal opinion of the Frankfort citizens that George was connected with the killing.

best. 114,612c; ditto common to lair. 772 library in the common to lair. 772 library in the crib as state crib a poor. FOULTRY—Alive poultry dull. Western chickens, 12c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 14c. Dressed poultry irregular. Western chickens, 13620c; turkeys, 126154c; fowls, 10 ply.

#### TODAY'S MARKET REPORTS

Chicago, Jan. 11.-WHEAT-Wheat Chicago, Jan. II.—WHEAT—Wheat was weak at the opening today under the influence of lower prices at Liverpool. Trading was quiet. May opened 4.0% lower, at \$1.05% under selling by a local long. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 300 cars.

The market firmed un later on bullish reports of the Russian crops and on decreased stocks in the northwest. May sold up to \$1.06%. The advance was lost later on realizing sales and the close was easy, with May back to \$1.66%, a net loss of %c to %c.

Furnished by J. E. Gall, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks, Office 110 West Sixth St. Phone 486.] Chicago, Jan. II.

	J.S	Open	High	LOW	Close	Yes
	WHEA		27.30	4 200	2 550	100000
	May	1 063		1 05%		
	July	98%	664	98%	98%	98%
	Sept	951/4	951/6	951/8	951/6	95%
	CORN-		The same			
	May	6034	60%	59%	60	001/4
	July	5916	59%		5814-	
	Sept	58%-	74 59	58%	58%	5834
	OATS-		-	2000000		
	May	54%	5414	53%-		% 5414-14
	July	47%	473/6	4734	4714	4776
	Sept	******			39%	39%
	PORK-	-0.0			20.00	20.00
	Jan		1.5722	22.22	12 82	12 90
۹	May	13 40	13 55	13 37	13 37	13 45
8	LARD-	-		-		
	Jan	7 80	7.82	7 77	7 80	7 82
9	May	8 07	8 0%	8 03	8 05	8 07
ä	RIBS-		N 80 857 DO		7.00	- 00
g	Jan		2712		6 92	6 90
	May	7 20-	22 7 24	7 20	7 22	7.25
9	2000			N 1000	2 2 2	

Clay, Robinson & Co., Live Stock Commission Merchants, Stock Yards, Kansas City, WE ALSO HAVE OUR OWN OFFICES AT CHICAGO, SO. ST. JOSEPH SO, OMAHA, DENVER, SIOUX CITY, SO ST. PAUL, E. BUFFALO

STOCK SHIPPERS

Receipts today 1,000 head, including 100 head of outherns. Market steady. Native steers, 4,0005.60; southerns steers, 4,000 4.50; southern cows. 22.50(3.50; native cows and helfers. 32.25(5.00; stockers and feeders, 33.25(4.50; bulls, \$1.75(4.10; calves, \$3.75(4.50; western steers, \$3.75(5.00; western cows, \$2.75(4.25; HOGS-Receipts today 11,000 head. Market 5c lower. Bulk of sales. \$4.15(94.30; heavy, 44.25(4.35; packers, \$4.10(24.30; pigs and light, \$3.30(4.25; sand light, \$3.30(

Chicago Live Stock Market.
Chicago, Jan. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts today about 400 head Market steady. Beeves,
\$3.6566.25; cows and heifers, \$1.3064.50; Texans, \$3.1063.30; calves, \$5.268.00; westerns,
\$4.3064.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.264.15.
HOGS—Receipts today about 7.000 head.
Market 5c lower. Lights, \$4.1064.45; mixede, \$4.1064.45; heavy, \$4.1064.45; rough, \$4.10
\$64.20; pigs, \$3.5064.10; bulk of sales, \$4.30
\$4.3572.
SHEEP—Receeipts today were about 2000 head. Market steady. Natives, \$2.506
5.60; western, \$3.5065.65; yearlings, \$4.906
5.80; lambs, \$5.2567.30; western, \$5.2567.30. Chicago Live Stock Market,

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, Jan. 11.—Close—WHEAT—
Receipts 46 cars. Unchanged to higher.
May, \$1.00\(\frac{4}{2}\); July, \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\)(c. Cash: No. 2
hard, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\)(c. The condition of the conditi

Chicago Produce Market.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11.—CHEESE—Market
strong. Daisies, 13@13½c; Twins, 11½@
12½c; Young Americas, 12½@13c.
POULTRY—Alive poultry weaker. Turkeys, 8½c; chickens, 8½c; springs, 8c.
BUTTED—Market steady. Creamery, 20
@23½c; dairy, 18@25c.
EGGS—Steady. At mark, cases included,
24@25c.

New York Produce Market. New York, Jan. 11.—BUTTER—Market firm. Creamery specials, 31½c; extras, 31c. held secord to specials, 23229½c. CHEESE—Steady. State full creamery, small colored and white fine, 15½c; ditto large colored fine. 15½c; white, 15½c; ditto large colored fine. 15½c; white, 15½c; ditto good to prime, 14½di5c, ditto late made best, 11½di2c; ditto common to fair, 9½dibins corn and 70c is predicted. Ohio

Market Gossip. Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks.

Office 116 West Sixth St. Phone 488.]

Liverpool cables: Wheat 1/20/4d lower;

corn unchanged.

Car lots at K. C.: Wheat, 54; corn, 53;

cats, 17.
Car lots estimated at K. C. Monday:
Wheat, 46; corn. 68; oats, 12.
Car lots at Chicago: Wheat, 33; corn.
412; oats, 125.
Receipts of wheat in the northwest today were 277 cars. Last year 189 cars.

New York Stock Market.

Wall St., New York, Jan. 11.—STOCKS—Opening prices of stocks were higher as a rule than last night, but the gains were generally restricted to small fractions and there was a fair sprinkling of losses. The dealings were light. Baltimore and Ohlo rose 1% points and New York Central, Southern Railway and American Sugar large fractions. Republic Steel preferred fell 1½ points, Erie first preferred 1 and Missouri Pacific and Pacific Mail large fractions. The Southern Railway Consilidated 5 per cent bonds rebounded 1½ points from yesterday's severe decline.

A revival of yesterday's demand for St. Paul and denials by Southern Railway officials of the rumors current of financial embarrassment of that company, gave an upward impetus to prices. Many of the principal stocks advanced materially. Profit-taking sales drove prices back in many cases to where they left off yesterday. The rise in St. Phul had reached 2% points. Southern Railway 2½ points the common 1½ points, American Sugar 1½ points, Pacific Coast second preferred soid at an advance of 7 points. Central Railroad of New Jersey and American Agricultural Chemical preferred fell 2 and Utah Copper 1 points.

The market closed buoyant and animated.

Prices rose again late in the day in an-New York Stock Market.

Prices rose again late in the day in anticipation of a strong bank statement after the market closed. New York Air Brake rose 9 points, Consolidated Gas 3 points, Union Pacific and American Sugar 2% points, Northern Pacific, Great Northern preferred, Canadian Pacific, United States Steel preferred, American Smeiting and National Biscuit 1½ to 1% points.

Cotton Market. New York, Jan. II.—COTTON—Sales to-day none. Spot cotton closed 10 points higher. Middling uplands, \$11.55; middling suif, \$11.80.

May ... 7 20-22 7 27 7 20 7 22 7 25

Kansas City Grain Market.

[Furnished by J. E. Gail, Commissions, Grains, Provisions, Cotton and Stocks, Office 10 West Sixth St. Phone 486.]

Open High Low Close Yes

WHEAT—

May ... 161 1 60% 1 6

#### INVESTMENTS

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Columbian Bldg. Topeka, Kan Private wires to all market

Private interviews invited.

hich shows its great recuperative ower. When below \$1 then, the bears oasted it was down to stay and many bogasted it was down to stay and many began talking "90c wheat." It soon crossed the dollar mark on the upward fourney and not back near it since, and it got close to high point touched during the big bull movement last fall, which was checked by the financial panic. Believers in \$1.25 wheat, or higher, are still plentiful, and backing their faith by their works buying on every sions, ocks, for a still plentiful, and backing their faith by their works, buying on every dip. Pattern clique probably long about 10,000,000 or more and holding for at least \$1.25. Clearances to Europe continue big around one million bushels adily. Should it keep up we will be cleaned out of all our spare wheat long before new crop is ready. Only very high prices will check the demand and then perhaps only slightly. A Russian cablegram says: "Severe cold weather continues and crop conditions bad as a 1111% week ago. No snow covering. Supplies very light." Almost same reports from Austria, Hungary, Roumania and Germany. India's remarkable drouth continues. If no decided improvement next week, the foreign situation may be a second of the state of th high prices will check the demand and then perhaps only slightly. A Russian cablegram says: "Severe cold weather continues and crop conditions bad as a week ago. No snow covering. Supplies very light." Almost same reports from Austria, Hungary, Roumania and Ger-many. India's remarkable drouth con-tinues. If no decided improvement next week, the foreign situation may be a gloomy one, and look out for a booming week, the foreign situation may be a gloomy one, and look out for a booming Liverpool market. The Chicago bulls said some weeks ago that the "big doings" in wheat would hardly begin till after the middle of January and then a runaway market might start which would perhaps land wheat up around \$1.40 during the spring. The way it is holding so very strong within a few cents of the top, lends considerable color to their predictions. On every setback of a cent or two, millions of bushels are bought by strong people. Domestic situation also strong Northwest' stocks very scarce and supplies in farmers' hand scanty. Only about onewest stocks very scarce and supplies in farmers' hand scanty. Only about one-fourth of crop on hand, and 15 per cent needed for seed. Although weather fine, cars plentiful and prices high, ship-ments to market centers extremely light. Experts say they hardly ever knew northwest situation to be so bull-teh Willers up there having wheat knew northwest situation to be so bullish. Millers up there buying wheat down in this territory. Southwest receipts also very small and no prospect of an increase. New winter wheat looking good, but it has it smost critical period to go through. Any serious damage to it would set the wheat market on fire. But the sharp foreign demand atene should be sufficient to do that. Broomhall estimates Europe will need 10 millions a week this year. Getting nearly 8,000,000 weekly now, and this country ships fully three-fourths this country ships fully three-fourths

> CORN—Corn like wheat, closed virtually the same as a week ago and the variation half as much, or 1½c. Considerable of a scalping market, with much backing and filling, but shrewd pit observers say the buying is much better than the selling. The new May recently touched 62c, a 9c rise from the low point a few weeks ago, and today's close is within 1c of the top, which shows how strongly it maintains its position. The Patten crowd is also long several mil-CORN-Corn like wheat, closed virstate crop report, condition of corn in crib and shock is bullish. Quality very lions corn and poor. Same reports throughout the west. Receipts continue extremely light and less than 4½ millions in visible sup. ply. Liverpool prices are strong, exports increasing and nothing to justify selling it. Respectfully.
>
> THE CHRISTIE GRAIN CO.

Topeka Market.

[Furnished by Charles Wolff Packing Co.
Yards close at noon Saturday.]

Topeka, Jan. 11.

HOGS.

MIXED AND BUTCHERS \$2.8062.95
HEAVY \$2.9062.95
LIGHT \$7.0062.95
[Can not use hogs under 150 pounds. Do not market hogs unless same are well finished, as we can not use half fat stuff.]

We give below prices of cattle effective.

COWS (good) \$2.75@3.00
COWS (common) 2.00@2.50
HEIFERS (good) 3.00@3.51
HEIFERS (good) 2.25@2.75
BULLS (good) 2.25@2.76
BULLS (good) 2.25@2.76
BULLS (common) 2.00@2.50
CALVES, 109-250 lbs. 4.00@4.75
CALVES, over 200 lbs. 3.00@4.75
CALVES, over 200 lbs. 4.00@4.75
CALVES, over 200 lbs. 5.00@4.75
IM-116 West Laurent St.]
[Furnished by the Topeka Packing Co., 114-116 West Laurent St.]
[POULTRY—Springs, all sizes, 7c; hens, 7c; stags, 6c; old cocks, 3c; good turkeys, 12c; ducks, 8c; geese, 7c.
EGGS—Fresh country, 20c.
[Furnished by The Continental Creamery
Co., Topeka, Kan.]
BUTTER—Highar.
BUTTER—Eigin, 22%c; New York creamery, 326314c; Chicago, 29%c
EGGS—Chicago, 25c; N. Y., 27%c
FRUIT AND PRODUCE.
[Furnished by J. E. Lux, 210 Kan. Avo.]
DATES—Hallowi's, per lb., 5c.
PACKAGE DATES—32.25
FIGS—Per box, 85c.
QUINCES—Per box, 81.50
CRANBERRIES—Jersey, per bbl., \$8.75
PINEAPPLES—Per box, \$4.25
GRAPES—Almira, per bbl., \$3.75@4.25
LEMONS—California, per box, \$2.75@3.50
ORANGES—Fancy Navel, per box, \$2.55
PEARS—Per bu box, \$2.75@3.50

92.75.
PEARS—Per bu box, \$2.75@3.50.
GRAPE FRUIT—Per box, \$5.75.
BANANAS—Medium sized bunches, \$2.50;
arge bunches, \$2.50; Jumbo, \$2.75@3.60.
APPLES—N. Y., per bbl., \$5.00@6.00; Canda, per bbl., \$5.50@6.50.
COCOANUTS—Per doz., 70c; per sack,

TOMATOES-Cuban. 6 basket crate, M.00; Texas, per 4 basket crate, \$1.75. CANADA RCTABAGAS-Per bu., \$0c. CAULIFLOWER-California, per crate,

LETTUCE-Hot house, dozen bunches,

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